

FOR SALE—5-room brick, on North Second St., close in; corner lot; \$2150. E. E. Pascoe, 110 North Center street.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR RENT—5-room brick house, with bath; windmill and horse corral sheds, with 5 acres alfalfa; Page wire fence; close to town. E. E. Pascoe, 110 North Center St.

WENTY-SECOND YEAR

14 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1911.

14 PAGES

VOL. XXII. NO. 42.

LIFE'S LIVING A PROMISE

Mrs. McManigal's Arrangement With Defense

SHE TOLD HER HUSBAND

She Also Said That If He Would Come Over to Defense He Would be Released on Bonds and Given Job.

Los Angeles, June 28.—McManigal declared that it was at his request that the interview between himself and his wife in the ante-room of the grand jury chambers was arranged yesterday.

"When she was ushered in there, after having been told by the officers that she had herself liable to a jail sentence for contempt, for refusing to answer questions," said McManigal, "she did not see me at first. I went over to where she sat, took her hands and kissed her. I asked her what she intended to do, and she said she would go to jail. I asked her if she thought that would be right and said, 'Why don't you tell the truth?'"

McManigal declared that his wife told him that if he would align himself with the defense, she could get him out on bonds the next morning and would take him back to Chicago, or he could have any job he wanted here, even that of turnkey at the jail. McManigal said that his wife told him that her "life's living" and that of their children had been promised.

He also stated that she said her father had been paid by the defense, but refused to answer further questions as to what had been given her. He denied ever having been told by Detective Mills that union men would kill him as soon as he got out of jail and said he had not been promised immunity or reward of any kind by the prosecution.

McManigal said that he had not been subjected to a "third degree," and that his treatment had been extremely kind throughout his incarceration.

Contempt proceedings were begun against Mrs. McManigal because of her refusal to answer what the prosecution declared were impertinent questions when she appeared before the grand jury. The questions will be read in open court Saturday to determine if she should answer them. If they are declared pertinent, she will be given an opportunity to answer, and is said to face a jail sentence if she refuses.

THE CHICAGO TRIO OF RICHEST WOMEN

One of Them Believes Wealth Is Unjustly Distributed.

Chicago, June 28.—Names of the three richest women in Chicago were made public today on the completion of the personal property tax list. They are: Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, \$2,579,000; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, \$1,950,000; Virginia McCormick, \$1,350,000. This is the value of personal property only, stocks, bonds, jewels, etc. Mrs. Blaine, although listed as one of the city's most wealthy women, believes that wealth is unjustly distributed.

"It is my belief," she said, "that before many generations the race as a whole will revolt at the senseless inequality of the wealth-holding power of individuals. It is a question, I think, whether too large a part of the wealth is held in private hands, and whether a sufficient proportion should not be held by the community to meet the needs of the community as a whole, so that the rights of any individual would not depend solely on the will of some minority of individuals."

In contrast to the figures given are the assessments for Chicago's two most distinguished women. Jane Addams has no taxable personal property and Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, schedules but \$500.

GIFTS TO HARVARD.

They Exceeded More than a Million Last Year.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Gifts to the amount of \$1,200,000 received by Harvard university last year were announced by President Lowell to the 2,000 or more Harvard men gathered at the alumni meeting today.

Almost simultaneously, William C. Boyden of Chicago, handed President Lowell a check for \$100,000 as the gift of the class of 1835 to the university to be invested in the college funds.

FREIGHT BY AEROPLANE.

Merchandise Landed on an Outgoing Liner.

New York, June 28.—The first piece of merchandise ever delivered at sea by aeroplane fell on the upper deck of the White Star liner Olympic, as she steamed through the narrows, outward bound, on her maiden eastward passage.

Thomas Sopwith, the English aviator, with Richard Sinclair, secretary of the Aero club, holding the package, rose from the aviation grounds at Garden City and timed his flight to meet the liner in the narrows. No word came from on board whether it had landed or not, but to those on nearby craft and to the aviators it seemed certain the package had fallen true.

THE WAR UNDER WAY.

Insurgent Attack Upon Reciprocity Bill.

Washington, June 28.—Beginning with Senator Cummins' attack today on the reciprocity measure as unjust to the agricultural interests of the country, and concluding with Senator Borah's denunciation as a republican betrayal of the farming interests, the senate debate was all antagonistic to the agreement and critical to the president and his methods.

Several times in the course of the speeches a call of the senate was demanded. Cummins will continue his speech tomorrow.

SENATOR WARREN MARRIED.

The Bride, Miss Clara Morgan of Groton, Conn.

New York, June 28.—United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming and Miss Clara Morgan of Groton, Conn., were married today in the parlors of an uptown hotel.

Only the relatives of the bride and Mr. Warren's best man, Henry G. Hay, assistant treasurer of the United States Steel corporation, were present.

The couple will spend two or three days at the seashore and then will make their home at Washington until congress adjourns.

A CONFESSED MURDERER.

The Slayer of a Spokane Police Captain.

Butte, Mont., June 28.—A man giving the name of Harry A. Terry, claiming to be the slayer of Police Captain John Sullivan of Spokane, January 5, surrendered himself to Police Chief Murphy tonight, acting upon the advice of a lawyer.

Terry's story is such as to impress the Butte officers that he is the unknown assassin. He quietly told the officers he was tired of keeping under cover and had decided to surrender.

GRIFFITHS' ENTHUSIASM.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The house foreign affairs committee decided today to report favorably a resolution introduced by Representative Hamilton of New Jersey, asking the secretary of state what action he had taken regarding a recent speech of John L. Griffiths, American consul-general at London before the Pilgrims society. "In favor of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain for war upon a nation with which this country is at peace?"

ABSOLUTE LIFE HEAD MENACED BY ASSAULT

ATTACKED IN COURT ROOM BY PUPIL'S FATHER.

Incident in the Trial of Evelyn Arthur See.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.—The most important ruling thus far in the trial of Evelyn Arthur See was made by Judge Honore this afternoon when he decided that the admissions alleged to have been made by See, Mildred Bridges and Mona Rees, were not made under duress, and were not made under duress, and were not made under duress.

Mildred Bridges became reconciled to her father, Stephen Bridges, in court today, and the latter twice attempted to attack See. The first attack occurred in a corridor outside of the courtroom, when Bridges, calling the defendant a vile name, attempted to strike him but was restrained by the two bailiffs. The second attempted attack was a repetition of the first except, but See disappeared so suddenly that Bridges had to vent his wrath on the empty air. The founder of "Absolute Life" jumped into a witness room and leaned against the door with so much fervor that the bailiffs had difficulty in reaching him to tell him that Bridges was being held in another room.

See took the stand for the first time in his own behalf, but his testimony developed nothing unexpected. He declared that his relations with his religious pupils had been merely those of teacher and pupils. His face was pale but his voice was steady. Captain Danner and several reporters testified that See and the two girls had admitted that their relations went far beyond the bounds of conventionality and morality. Danner said that See and the girls when arrested were "booked on charges usually lodged against women of the street alone."

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NORTHERN HIGHWAYS

Territorial Road Work in Yavapai and Coconino

SUPERVISORS COOPERATE

Work Will be Resumed Between Prescott and Phoenix—Flagstaff - Prescott Road Will be Opened in Three Months.

Territorial Engineer J. R. Girard will leave for Prescott tonight and, acting under instructions of the board of control, will at once place an engineering party in the field to drive the grading stakes on the Prescott-Phoenix territorial road, toward Phoenix, from the end of the completed section of 12 miles, running south from Prescott. When that work has been sufficiently advanced, a similar party, or perhaps the same one, will be started from Flagstaff north, toward the Grand Canyon.

This extension of the territorial road work has been made possible by the hearty co-operation of the boards of supervisors of Yavapai and Coconino counties, with the board of control and the territorial engineer. The Yavapai county board indicated to the board of control that it desired to spend a certain amount of money in road building toward the south end of the county, and said that if the territorial engineer would run the lines in continuation of the line 12-mile road now built south, from Prescott, the supervisors would spend their available funds in building road along the territorial highway, which all are concerned in completing as quickly as possible.

In like manner the supervisors of Coconino county anxious to encourage the extension of the territorial highway now under construction between Prescott and Flagstaff, to the Grand Canyon, proposed to the board of control that if it would run the lines from Flagstaff to the canyon, the county would expend its available funds in doing the construction work. The board of control quickly accepted these liberal offers. It is not understood that the respective counties are under obligation to complete the highways referred to, but they will do all the work they can and do it in the right place, so there will be just that much less work for the board of control to do a little later, when it has the resources for taking up the two projected roads and completing them. That time, it is believed, will not be far distant, though it cannot be done this summer, as the board already has enough work to do to keep it busy and to utilize the funds on hand. The work of Yavapai county, however, will make a practical road some distance toward Phoenix and be of vast benefit to Yavapai interests. The Prescott-Phoenix road is destined to become one of the most important sections of the territorial system, but for through travel there is now a very respectable substitute in the old road via Wickenburg. This end of it has been put in good condition and Yavapai has recently spent considerable money in repairs on the part that runs through that county. Travelers to Prescott can get through with their automobiles very nicely now, even though the passenger coaches and then compelled the engineer to run his engine up the track.

It is believed that the robbers dined the detached cars. Explosions were heard in West Fork from the direction in which the cars were taken. It is reported that several thousand dollars worth of gold dust was on the train.

The train left San Francisco at 8:20 p. m. yesterday and was due here at 2:37 p. m. today. This would have brought it through the canyon in daylight. It is believed that the robbers learned of the delay and laid their plans accordingly.

At 11 p. m. three cars which were detached from the train were reported by telephone from Cow Creek siding, four miles east of West Fork. The mail car had been gone through, but it is reported that the express car, Engineer Schmidt is missing. He may be with the rear part of the train, from which no word has yet been received.

POSSE IN PURSUIT.

Roseburg, Ore., June 28.—Sheriff Quine and posse left here on a special train, shortly after 11 p. m., to take up the pursuit of the train robbers.

CARRIED LITTLE TREASURE.

San Francisco, June 28.—Eugene Shelby, a superintendent in this city for Wells Fargo, said tonight that the Oregon express carried no gold dust nor bullion out of here and if there was any at the time of the robbery it was in such mail consignments as are some times picked up in Northern Oregon.

HE'S A MAN OF AFFAIRS

Tilden Couldn't Remember All Corporation Connections

FAILURE AS BOOKKEEPER

Knows More About Corporations Than His Own, But Is Sure That He Was Not Financially Related to Election of Lorimer.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—His method of bookkeeping and his loyalty to the democratic party alike were under fire today when Edward Tilden, bank director, packing house manager and corporation man generally, appeared before the senate Lorimer committee to testify that he was in no way interested in the raising of a fund to elect Mr. Lorimer to the senate.

Attorneys for the committee, attorneys for Senator Lorimer and members of the committee itself asked Mr. Tilden almost every conceivable style of question if he had anything to do with the raising of a fund to elect Lorimer either before or after the election. To each the witness declared with emphasis that he did not.

Mr. Tilden was subjected to an examination as to his relations to corporations. He mentioned that he was president of the National Packing company and added the names of five other Chicago corporations of which he was president besides being the head of concerns in other cities. He was confused when asked by Senator Kenyon to state how many corporations he was president, "because of the minor corporations."

"He thought," he was director of banks in Sioux City, Iowa, St. Joseph, Mo., and San Francisco, and he gave a long list of banks of which he was a stockholder but forgot until near the end of his testimony to mention a bank in East St. Louis. Either as treasurer or in some other capacity, he testified he had the right to draw checks on the bank accounts of twenty-five of these corporations.

A witness testified that he did not keep accurate books of his personal business, merely loose leaf memoranda of his receipts and disbursements and only memoranda of checks written, instead of check stubs. Senator Kern had the witness describe in minute detail his personal bookkeeping. The witness said he was not proud of his system but it answered the purpose, namely, that of keeping track of money until banked.

The drawing of a check for \$100,000 for personal expenses might not be entered in his personal accounts, he said, and he "might or might not" be able to tell, for instance, in 1908 whether he had loaned or paid any one \$100,000.

"We might be able to tell if we all went at it," he added. "Such a question never came up. I am paid a big salary to run the business of a corporation, and I know a great deal less about my own affairs than those of the company."

THE FIGHT BEGINS ON THE VETO BILL

The House of Lords Will Stand Out for Amendments.

London, June 28.—The real struggle over the parliament bill dealing with the veto power of the house of lords began this afternoon when the Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the opposition of the upper chamber, and his followers, apparently determined to press the official advantage as announced by the marquis at the reassembling of parliament June 26.

Three amendments provide for the exclusion from the operation of the measure, of bills such as that relating to Irish home rule, or a joint sitting in case of a disagreement between the two houses and for a referendum to the country in other cases. The debate on the bill is likely to be prolonged until the end of next week.

EL PASO WILL ENTERTAIN.

El Paso, June 28.—(Special).—The Phoenix Elks are to be entertained in Juarez during their stay here enroute to Atlantic City.

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K. C. BALLOON RACE.

At Least Seven Gas Bags Will Start July 10.

Kansas City, June 28.—Seven balloons are entered in the national balloon race, which starts from here July 10, and four more entrants are expected by the time the entry books close, on July 3. The names of the men entered and their balloons follow: Miss Sophia—W. T. Assman, St. Louis.

St. Louis IV—Lieutenant E. P. Labin, St. Louis.

Million Population Club—Captain John Barry, St. Louis.

Buckeye—J. H. Wade, Jr., Cleveland.

New York—Clifford B. Harmon, New York.

Topoka, No. 2—F. W. Jacobs, Topoka, Kas.

Indiana in Dayton, Ohio, Philadelphia and Cincinnati have written that it is probable that they will enter the races.

FOR THE McNAMARA DEFENSE.

A Gathering of Labor Leaders at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 28.—To discuss plans for defending John J. McNamara and James McNamara, charged with complicity in dynamiting outrages in Los Angeles, a conference of 100 officials of national labor unions in the American Federation of Labor is to be held here tomorrow.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived today and with him were Frank Morrison, secretary and T. P. Tracy and G. P. Foster of the executive board of the organization.

TALKED WITH DETECTIVE.

But Ohio Legislator Says There Was No Bribery.

Columbus, Ohio, June 28.—Admitting that he had gone to a hotel room and had discussed with Detective Smiley an insurance bill, but denying that he had accepted a bribe, as the detective alleged, Senator R. L. Andrews of Lawrence county took the stand as a witness in the case of H. A. Diegle, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, alleged to have acted as a go-between for Smiley and Andrews.

Andrews testified that Diegle had never mentioned the bill to him, and had never referred to the detective.

A TURN FOR THE WORSE.

The English Shipping Strike May Yet Be Serious.

London, June 28.—Unless the efforts of the board of trade at mediation are successful the shipping strike may yet prove serious. It is estimated that ten thousand men joined the movement at Liverpool today and trade there is paralyzed.

All the six hundred passengers on the Haverton, of the Red Star Line whose crew deserted had to be accommodated for the night at boarding houses and postal vans which could not be unloaded had to return to the docks.

At Hull, the hopes of the strikers has eased and hopes are high that Controller General Askwith's mission may be successful. He has been sent by the board of trade to confer with the ship owner and the men.

THE HENWOOD CASE GOES TO THE JURY

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE OR NOTHING.

If the Court's Instructions Are Accepted Upon.

Denver, June 28.—District Judge Greenley W. Whitford, after the opening argument for the prosecution and a portion of the defense's argument had been finished, announced that he would hold a night session for the completion of the case of Harold E. Henwood, charged with the murder of George E. Copeland.

Copeland was fatally shot when Henwood quarreled with Sylvester L. Von Phil, the St. Louis amateur balloonist, who also was hit by three bullets, from the effects of which he died later.

In reading his instructions to the jury, Judge Whitford said: "There is no manslaughter in this case." To this instruction the attorney for Henwood noted an exception.

The court charged that the evidence of threats and gunplay by Von Phil against Henwood, or previous quarrels between them, is admissible only to show the condition of Von Phil's mind at the time they occurred.

At 10 o'clock tonight the case was given to the jury. The twelve men filed out of the court room and in a few minutes later were locked up for the night.

"Purdy told me," said Earle, "that he wanted all the details. I gave them to him. After he heard them he jumped up and said we will send them all to jail. He said they wanted to get the best man in the United States' as special counsel in the case, and asked me how James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general, would do. I said I thought he would be all right."

"That was before Mr. Beck became counsel for the American Sugar Refining company, was it not?" asked Mr. Hardwick.

"Yes, you know after a man makes a success as a trust buster he does not continue to serve the people long."

The witness criticised former Attorney General Bonaparte and said that when he assumed office he despaired of government action and began a civil suit in the federal court of the southern district of New York.

"Mr. Bonaparte never submitted anything except briefs favorable to the American Sugar Refining company and they were very bad briefs at that," Mr. Earle declared. Mr. Earle then related the history of the case by Philadelphia capitalists in the organization of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company.

BALKED ONCE AT BIG GAME

Sugar Inquiry Witness on Colonel Roosevelt

WOULDN'T TACKLE TRUST

Letters to Him Concerning the Demanding of the Pennsylvania Refining Company Were Suppressed.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—That former President Theodore Roosevelt has lost "preference for large game" following the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust company of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company deal in 1906, was asserted today before the house sugar investigating committee by George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the trust company. The Pennsylvania refinery was acquired by the American company and promptly closed. Earle also said that considerable of his correspondence with Roosevelt in relation to the case was not communicated to the senate when the resolution was passed calling for all the papers. Earle submitted to the committee two letters, he said he wrote to Roosevelt subsequent to one bearing the date of September 21, 1906, submitted to the senate.

"That letter is not all I wrote to Roosevelt," said Earle in response to a query by Chairman Hardwick. "I wrote several that never saw the light of day and I have been able to find two of them."

"Read them," said Hardwick.

"On October 1, 1906," Earle replied, "nothing having been done by the government in this case, I wrote another letter to Roosevelt. The letter follows in part: 'Seriously, the matter of the wrecking of the Real Estate Trust company by the sugar trust, if justice be done, needs the promptest attention from the attorney general. I have seen a number of the conspirators who wrecked this institution at the instigation of the sugar trust and I am myself a magazine of evidence against them; but while we have been waiting and doing nothing others have been intensely active and those very persons who were hot to help me are now withholding all documents and evidence at their command.'

"It has often happened that you have been able to punish the oppressors of the public but there has really been no occasion when there has been substantial evidence against so many of the first rank; and I totally misjudge your character if you have lost your preference for large game."

"Mr. Roosevelt had lost his preference for large game and I was mistaken," said Mr. Earle, when he concluded. He then read another letter which he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt under date of October 27, 1906. Mr. Earle declared he had not talked with Attorney General Moody because the latter had been appointed to the supreme bench and could not undertake the case.

"Purdy told me," said Earle, "that he wanted all the details. I gave them to him. After he heard them he jumped up and said we will send them all to jail. He said they wanted to get the best man in the United States' as special counsel in the case, and asked me how James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general, would do. I said I thought he would be all right."

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